New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES G. SIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted) for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square, first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a Family Paper it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $3 a year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1856.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Pennsylvania, for late St. Louis and river favors.

THE MAILS.—The mails came through yesterday from all points, as late as due.

COTTON.—The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening were, by the Princess from Natchez, 2,315; J. M. Relf, from Bayou Macon, 170; Southerner, 140; St. Charles, from Shreveport, 427; C. D. Jr., from Bayou Sara, 108; Montgomery, from Wetumpka, 659; Swamp Fox, from Grand Ecore, 293; Ceres, from St. Martinville, 284; Antelope, 42; Louisa, from Ouachita, 556. Total—4,995 bales cotton, 965 hhds. sugar, 888 bbls. and 181 hf. bbls. molasses. Total receipts of cotton since Saturday morning, 10,802 bales.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—Both Boards of the Common Council meet this evening. A large amount of business will come up for consideration, as two weeks will have elapsed since the last regular meeting.

LE CAMP RUSSE.—Mr. H. E. Lehmann has placed us under obligations for a piece of new music—a grand Schottische for the piano—"Le Camp Russe, de L'Etoile du Nord." It is very handsomely printed, and Mr. Lehmann's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of its merit. It is for sale at all the music stores.

MESMERIC ALCHEMY.—Dr. H. Brown Williams, the original Electro Biologist, will deliver another lecture, accompanied with experiments, at Odd Fellows' Hall, this evening. The price of admission is two bits.

ARMORY HALL.—*Davis' Minstrels.*—This Ethiopian Troupe, advertised to be the best that ever appeared in New Orleans, will commence a series of performances, for a few days only, on Monday next. Of course everybody will go to see.

REGISTER OF VOTERS.—The Hon. Louis St. Martin, late representative from the First Congressional District, has been appointed by Gov. Wickliffe, Register of Voters under the Registry Act of the last session of the Legislature. This is a difficult and arduous post to fill, faithfully and impartially, and unless it is so filled, the whole law will not be worth, so far as good purposes are concerned, the paper it is printed on. We have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. St. Martin, but are assured by those who know him well, that he will rigidly execute the law, in letter and in spirit. We earnestly hope so. If an honest registration is made; if dead men's naturalization papers are inexorably ruled out; and if fraud is not allowed in any shape, manner or form, we are persuaded that our future elections will be conducted quietly and peacefully. When none but legal votes are polled, nobody complains. It is the illegal voting that causes the mischief and leads to the disturbance. Do away with fraudulent voting, and difficulties at the polling stations will cease.

COTTON.—On the 26th of March, in the course of our daily remarks on business, we alluded to the quantity of cotton to be received from Red River for the remainder of this season, placing the number of bales at 75,000. This attracted the attention of our city readers, and drew from one a communication, estimating the amount to come forward from Red and Ouachita rivers after the 1st inst., at 237,000 bales. On the 8th inst., in another paragraph, we alluded to the falling off in receipts, and expressed the opinion that there were not over 5,000 bales to be received from Shreveport, which is the great shipping point above Natchitoches. This has drawn from the Shreveport Gazette of the 17th inst., the following:

A Great Mistake.—The New Orleans Crescent, of the 8th inst., referring to the falling off in the receipts of cotton from Red river, says: "If there is so great a quantity as 180,000 to 150,000 bales of cotton to be marked out of the Riviere Range, as should seem to be the case, it would be coming to market in a much greater ratio than it has for the past week." A correspondent of that paper, over the signature of "Observer," estimates the amount of cotton still to come to New Orleans from the 1st of April, at 171,000 bales. What portion of that quantity he sets down to Red river is not stated.

We feel quite certain that there is a great mistake in references to the cotton yet in Red river and its tributaries. The Ouachita, by Shreveport, is, by long odds, the finest river we have seen nearly all, if not all here; between Shreveport and the White Oak Shoals, including little river, there are not 2,000 bales; above the Shoals there are 25,000 bales and no more; Jefferson has nearly shipped all; at Shreveport there are about 2,000 bales, and below Shreveport there is, we presume, scarcely a bale.

Our cotemporary will observe we have made no mistake, because we placed the quantity on the 26th March at 75,000 bales, and we are not likely to be far out of the way. We remarked in reply, on the 8th inst., to some queries put to us, that if there was so large a quantity of cotton to come to market, it was coming very slowly to be available this season. The question, however, is about settled in our favor, even if there are 25,000 bales above the Shoals.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The fine, regular passenger packet steamer Antelope, Capt. Ed. Brown, will leave for Louisville, and all intermediate landings, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, punctually. There will be no mistake about her departure. The Antelope is one of the most elegant boats on the river, ably officered and manned, and in all respects a most comfortable and desirable craft. Passengers traveling in the direction of Louisville could not do better than secure berths at once. A plan of the cabin may be seen and staterooms secured by applying at the office of the agents, Messrs. Betterton & Keeffe, 29 Tchoupitoulas street.

"ONE THOUSAND THINGS WORTH KNOWING."—This is a title of a book advertised in our columns this morning by Mr. J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post Office. It must be an inestimable work if it is half as valuable as represented. As the price is extremely moderate, a recommendation to any body to procure a copy is not out of place. We have serious thoughts of investing two bits ourselves.

Mr. Morgan also advertises Margaret Fuller Ossoli's "At Home and Abroad; or Things and Thoughts in America and Europe," edited by her brother, A. B. Fuller. This is a charming work, and the more it is read the more popular will it become.

It is said that Mrs. Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, will soon put to press a work illustrating the alleged degradation of the poor white population of the South. She expects to make it appear that Uncle Tom's miseries are but part of the results of slavery, his white brethren keeping him company in the same.

AN AMERICAN HOTEL IN LONDON.—The British Parliament has passed a bill incorporating a Hotel Company, with a capital of $4,850,000. It is to be on Trafalgar square, to be called the Imperial Hotel, and will be the largest and most splendid hotel in the world. The new hotel in Paris, on the American plan, is succeeding beyond all expectation. That cost $1,600,000.

PILGRIMAGE TO JERUSALEM.—Extensive preparations are making on the Continent for getting up pilgrimages to Jerusalem. According to Galignani, a fresh departure of pilgrims for Jerusalem and the Holy Land was to take place at Marseilles toward the end of February. About the same period another caravan, formed in Germany, was to sail from Trieste for the same destination.

MAJOR DONELSON'S ACCEPTANCE.

We publish in another part of to-day's paper, the correspondence between the committee appointed by the American National Convention to communicate, officially, to Major Donelson the fact of his having been nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and his reply thereto, accepting the nomination. The correspondence is interesting, and will command very general public attention.

Major Donelson's letter is modestly worded, while at the same time it is explicit and satisfactory. Having been taught by the erstwhile Gamaliel of the Democratic party—Andrew JACKSON—that exalted political station should be neither sought nor declined by the citizen, and not having striven in any way, either directly or indirectly, to obtain the honor which has been unanimously conferred upon him, he has not felt at liberty to decline the nomination, although it is quite evident, from the wording of the letter, he would have preferred that some other distinguished American should have been the choice of the nominating Convention.

For our part, we are glad the Convention made such a wise and popular choice. A better selection could not have been hit upon had the Convention remained in session a month. Major Donelson possesses the elements of strength before the people in a remarkable degree. Especially is this the case in the South. His early associations, his connection with the great old warrior-sage of the Hermitage, his distinguished services in bringing about the annexation of Texas, his life-long and large interests in the South, and the noble frankness of his character, as well as his unsullied reputation, are all calculated to endear him to the great mass of Southern voters.

It has been evident for years, as Major Donelson well observes, that the two old parties had ceased to exert a healthful influence upon the political destinies of the country. With the death of the grand old chieftains of the respective organizations, principle had, in a great measure, been lost sight of, and paltry squabbles for power and emolument took the place of the imposing struggles which had before ennobled our political campaigns. Little or nothing but the name was left to either party, when the American Order sprang into existence with the avowed purpose of reforming old abuses, and inaugurating a new era in our political history. How far the endeavor has been crowned with success our readers are aware. Much good has been accomplished already; a healthier tone of public sentiment prevails; and if we triumph in the great battle of November next, of which we have little doubt, a great number of reforms necessary to the integrity and perpetuity of our free institutions will be accomplished—among which the purity of the elective franchise ranks foremost. If we are defeated, our elections will become, more than ever, saturnalias of fraud, corruption and perjury, which will continue to grow and fester upon the body politic, until, acting under the laws which authorize any measures necessary to self-preservation, all good and honest men will be constrained to hand themselves together and originate and enforce a new order of things.

The reference to Gen. Jackson's policy contained in the letter of Major D., we specially commend to all old line Jackson Democrats. Gen. Jackson declared that the patronage of the Federal Government "should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections." How is it now? The contrast is really astounding. All over the Union, particularly in the large cities, federal office-holders are the leaders and wire-workers in political movements! They leave no stone unturned by which they can influence elections, through the means afforded by their official position! Jacksonian Democracy, and the Democracy of the present day, have as little in common as fire and ice. The one represented principle and patriotism; the other represents place and the "spoils."

There are many other points in the letter to which we would like to advert, were space and time at our command, but as the document will be universally perused, there is no urgent necessity for it. Therefore, we will clip the thread of our remarks for the present.

Jackson Railroad.

The great event of the season—one which has consumed considerable ink and many quires of paper—one that has drawn largely on the public for some weeks past—came off yesterday. From the great experience, sagacity and keenness of the opposing parties, we confidently relied on something approaching a contest worthy the plains of Chalmette or the field of Waterloo. We are grieved to be compelled to admit a great disappointment. We are at a loss to reconcile the boldness and fierceness of the besieged, with the very weak defense they made against the assaults of the besiegers. In fine, it was no battle at all. We were congratulating ourselves at an early hour yesterday on the great and masterly achievement we would have to chronicle this morning, whether by the pen or the fin it was a matter of only momentary consideration, so long as the great object at stake should be carried out and completed. We cared but little which of the rival parties should have the honor of completing the Herculean task of opening the road to Jackson, Mississippi. We really and conscientiously believe that both parties have the general welfare and prosperity of the city at heart; and have, with much grief and sorrow, witnessed the acrimony and ill-feeling which have arisen within the last two years, relative to this great undertaking. We trust now all asperities will cease, and that every one who takes an interest in the prosperity of New Orleans will lend a helping hand towards the desired object. We consider the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, which was elected yesterday, as under an implied obligation to have the road completed to Jackson by the first of July, 1857; and, considering them as almost personally responsible, we give the result of the election as held yesterday. It will be seen they are all good and true men—all old and valued residents; and we trust they enter on their duties with full knowledge of the responsibilities they assume, and with a full determination to carry out the mandates of the stockholders, the desires and wishes of the community.

Embalming.

The habit, custom, or art of embalming the bodies of the dead, was one of the first and most notable of all the old Egyptian practices. References in the Scriptures induce, if they do not fully authorize the belief, that even then the remains of friends were so preserved. Pettigrew who, in 1834, published at London a long account of Egyptian mummies, has endeavored to give some account of the method by which it was accomplished, so that those who saw the sun when Thebes was as great and as gay a capital as Paris now is, have all their features preserved; and, when unwound from the cerements that wrap them, have a look of torpid humanity. Not long ago one of these antediluvian mementos was carried through our country as a show.

The old secret for wrestling with decay and keeping the particles of our earth-shell together, has died out, but in our own city a new inventor has sprung up—Mr. Casanave—who claims to have discovered a means by which decay can be prevented. The method is by injecting the veins and arteries with some peculiar preparation that he has found out. We saw yesterday at his establishment, No. 37 Marais street, the body of a gentleman who died on the 6th of April, as shown by a certificate of Dr. Cenas, and it was as fresh and clean as though but a day old. The method of Mr. Casanave is the same as that of Dr. Holmes, of New York city, and has been highly commended there. We have before us a small pamphlet, containing the certificates and recommendations of physicians and undertakers, and stating that bodies thus embalmed will keep free from decomposition in any place or climate. Those whose friends or relatives have died here, and who wish to transport their bodies for burial elsewhere, can do so with ease by the instrumentality of this process; and those bodies which, having been embalmed in this manner, are deposited in the vaults of our city cemeteries, will almost outlast their tombs. No living creature can prey upon them—not a fly, without paying the penalty of death for disregarding its awful sacredness.

MERRIMAC.—The war steamer Merrimac, on her late trial trip from Boston to Norfolk, exercised her shell guns, (200 pounders) of which she carries forty. Shells were fired at two miles range, and nearly all exploded about two feet under water, producing terrible commotion. Three shots out of four, it is estimated by the ordnance officers, would sink any ship at that distance. In order to obviate the local attraction of the iron guns, the compasses of the Merrimac are fitted with the "improvement" of Capt. Morris.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AFRICA.

Shipping Intelligence.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Arrived from New Orleans, the ship African; at Liverpool, Anglesea, Derigo, Golden Horn, J. R. Keeler, Lotus; at Falmouth, Cates and Unicorn; at Genoa, Eliza Mallory; at Cowes, Masonic; at Gravesend, Olivia; at Marseilles, Saxony.

The Cotton Market.

The authorized quotations for Cotton are: Orleans Fair, 6¾d.; Fair Mobile, 6⅞; McHenry's Circular quotes Orleans Middling at 6 1-16d.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Cahawba has arrived with Havana dates to the 15th. Sugars were lively, but without any advance, owing to the large stock. Molasses is held firm.

Lyceum Lectures.

Dr. Baird delivered another of his instructive and highly interesting lectures, at the Lyceum Hall, last evening. The attendance—not what it should have been—was, nevertheless, very good, and the attention paid to what was said shew the regard that was entertained for the opinions of the lecturer.

The lecture was prefaced by some additional remarks concerning the Russian Empire—its population under Peter the Great being only 11,000,000. Its increase has principally been by conquest—although by the conquests of Peter and his successors, up to the time of the Empress Annie, very little was added in this way. In the reign of Catharine the Great, Russia obtained a portion of Poland, but not enough to make up what Poland had formerly wrested from Russia. In the three partitions, Russia only got back what had formerly been wrested from her.—Catharine seized the Crimea, and in 1783, the year of our Revolution, the reign of the Krim Tartars ended. A descendant of Chengis Khan is now living in the Crimea. The Bonaparte influences, subsequent to Austerlitz and Jena, were recounted with their political results, and the great movements towards Moscow, which, not being properly conducted, were unsuccessful.

Mr. Douglas, the Little Giant, was the victim of a great Roorback, when he was informed that Moscow was never burned. The city was two-thirds destroyed, although it is now re-built, so that no traces of the old conflagration can be discerned. The retreat of the French from Moscow was then described, and the severities that attended it properly depicted. Russia's reward for her valor was Poland, and shortly after, Finland. Nicholas added little to the territory of his country, but his predecessors very much. Alexander was a noble man, and desired at one time to give Poland a constitutional government. He did much, but not so much as Nicholas; as, in his turn, the son of Nicholas will do more than he did.

There are several railroads in progress now in Russia, and, so soon as the present Emperor has an opportunity to turn his attention to such things, he will carry out those schemes which he initiated through the means of American engineers. Very few of the serfs, of whom there are 20,000,000, can read; but every thing that can be, is being done for the education of the masses.

The various universities were said to be numerous and thorough, and exceedingly well attended. The religion of the country is Greek, a kind of mild Catholicity, although they have no regard for the Catholics. There are many Jews in Russia. One venerable old fellow who was called father Abraham, thought the world was a square and asked the lecturer, when he met him, how he climbed over the edges! The Turkish empire has about 750,000 square miles, or, about one tenth that of Russia.

In reply to a question, the lecturer stated that there never had been any religious persecutions whatever, to his knowledge. Like other governments, they wish no religious excitement but to have things in *statu quo*.

Leaving Russia, the lecturer changed to Turkey, in Europe, a country not quite so large as France, and populated by 15,000,000 people, where there might as well be 30,000,000 supported. Greece, which adjoins Turkey, is worthy of the high classic glory it enjoys. All the high civilization that Europe enjoys is of Grecian origin. Of three of the six fine arts—architecture, sculpture and poetry—Greece has never had any equal. The other two—painting and music—we have no knowledge of. Cicero went to Greece for his education, and has recorded his opinion of it in his Oration Pro Archias. The city of Athens is magnificent even in its ruins, and brings back to the minds of men the history of the great deeds performed when it was a capitol and world's emporium. The old Platonic, Socratic and other schools of Athens, were alluded to and briefly but clearly described.

Athens went down, however, and Byzantium arose as the chief of the Old World's capitals—Constantinople containing in its three great departments about 1,000,000 inhabitants. The city is chiefly built of wood, and burns down every year or two. It is not what it used to be, but is yet glorious. The history of the country from the 11th century was succinctly reviewed; the history of the crusaders and the different entanglements connected therewith, seriously affected Greece. Soon after Greece was conquered, Turkey began to fall apart; and when Don John defeated them on the sea—subsequently defeated at Navarino—the nation began to fall apart. In 1410 they marched on army to Vienna, and were defeated by John Sobieski. There are no stages, no telegraphs there now, and it takes about forty days to travel over the whole country. Like the Hibernian who said he was an Irishman, but had the misfortune to be born out of his native land, every one speaking that language is proud of his nativity. Some general remarks closed the lecture, which, though long, was exceedingly interesting.

21 CHARTRES STREET, April 21, 1856.

☞ To the Medical Faculty of New Orleans: As the remedies known as Radway's Ready Relief, Radway's Renovating Resolvent and Radway's Regulators, under the initials of R. R. R., have been extensively advertised and freely used by the people of New Orleans and other Southern cities, for the cure of the most prevalent and dangerous diseases of this climate, and being well aware of the prejudices existing in the minds of a portion of the medical faculty, who know nothing of the virtues of these remedies, and as the season is approaching when sickness will prevail, and disease again make its appearance in the varied forms among the people, I beg to inform the medical faculty in general, that it will afford me pleasure to answer any questions relative to the efficacy of the R. R. R. Remedies and their fitness to cure diseases, that members of the medical profession of the city of New Orleans may deem proper to ask.

I am likewise prepared to prove, by practical demonstration, the efficacy of the R. R. R. Remedies, and their quickness in relieving the most lacerating pains, and curing the stubborn of the most difficult disease, on any subject; a subject either in the hospitals or in private practice, that any member of the medical profession may select, and that the public, who are the parties interested in the merits or demerits of medical remedies, may be truly informed of the efficacy of the R. R. R. Remedies, I am willing that a committee, appointed by the medical profession of this city, shall report from day to day the effects of the said R. R. R. Remedies on the said patients, and their success, or ill success, in the treatment of the subject. I consider that it is the duty of the medical profession, and all others whose duty it is to minister to the sick, to make themselves acquainted with the efficacy of every popular remedy in use, whether the same emanates from a member of the profession, or springs into popularity from an unlettered inventor.

The R. R. R. Remedies are well known by the people. It is our wish that the medical profession will investigate their claims to popular patronage. I am satisfied that, if our medical faculty will examine our medicines, and will follow the example set by many of their brethren in the profession, they will save a million of human lives, and prevent pain, misery and death.

From experiments I have already made with Radway's Ready Relief, in cholera and all diseases of a cholera type, I unhesitatingly pronounce it a sure cure of cholera, and when used in conjunction with Radway's Regulators, a certain preventive.

So with Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Long Fever, Typhoid Fever, and all malignant fevers; Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators, will not only cure, but will fortify the system against their attacks.

I shall be pleased to answer any inquiries relative to the R. R. R. remedies, by addressing me at 21 Chartres street, New Orleans.

JOHN RADWAY.

The R. R. R. remedies are sold by

JOHN WRIGHT & CO., Sole Agent,

22 and 181 Chartres street.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it "sweet but leave the tooth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rose-tint hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful, soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price, only 50 cents. Ferridge & Co., proprietors. For sale by J. Wright & Co., O. O. Woodman, and all druggists.

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Local Intelligence.

MORTUARY.—The continued healthfulness of our city is evidenced by the fact that the interments in all the cemeteries, for the week ending Sunday morning, numbered only 78.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—The following are the names of the gentlemen elected, and the vote cast, on the 21st instant, for Directors of New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company:

For Louisiana Directors.—James Robb, 31,625; Christian Roselius, 31,682; George Jones, 31,682; James H. Caldwell, 31,672; Charles Pelle, 31,667; A. P. Simpson, 31,672; A. M. Holbrook, 31,674; Cornelius Fellows, 31,655; Alfred Green, 31,682; N. C. Folger, 31,625; John Calhoun, 31,682; Wm. Hendersen, 31,685.

For Mississippi Directors.—W. R. Cunningham, 31,682; Wm. McWillie, 31,682; T. C. Tupper, 31,670; Wm. Adams, 31,655; R. D. Brower, 31,685; Christian Hoover, 31,682.

THE SHELL ROAD TRAGEDY.—It pleases us to learn that Mr. Alonzo Brown, the engineer, who was thrown out of a buggy with young Lockey, on the Bienville Road, on Sunday evening—by which the latter was unfortunately killed—was not so badly hurt as his appearance indicated just after the catastrophe. His face was put out of all shape, and his head considerably bruised, but he was doing well yesterday, and said he had not much to complain of.

The contrast in the appearance of the two young men—the one dead, the other wounded only—as witnessed by us on Sunday night, was singular in the extreme. Brown, all bloodied and disfigured, was supposed by every one to be dying. Lockey, on the contrary, who was laid out for interment, looked as handsome and unharmed as in life; he looked as if he had just sunk into a peaceful sleep, rather than into that deep sleep which knows no waking. A small red spot on his forehead, near his temple, was the only disfigurement visible—yet the blow that caused that spot had extinguished the vital principle as suddenly and completely as a puff of wind would the flame of a candle.

Lockey was buried with Silent honor last morning, the members of the Typographical Union, and his other friends, escorted his remains to Greenwood Cemetery, where they were deposited, with decorum, in the elegant mausoleum which the Union has erected in that cemetery.

Peace to his ashes. And may He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, be kind to the widowed and bereaved mother, who has been so ruthlessly deprived of her only consolation and support.

SWEATING.—John McGrath was arrested on the steamboat Pennsylvania, charged by the clerk of the boat with having stolen a barrel of flour.

FORGERIES.—A clerk in the employ of D. H. Homes, on Canal street, named J. B. Lee, was arrested last night, on two separate charges of passing forged drafts, one on the bank of Orleans Bank for $70, signed Tom Green, which he passes on T. W. Dicks, of the Gem Coffee House, on Royal street, the other on the State Bank of Louisiana, for $40, signed John Hathaway, which he passed on Augustin Pico, the proprietor of a restaurant on Common street.

HEAVY BURGLARY.—The jewelry store of Mr. Emile Courvoisier, at No. 283 Royal street, was entered in the rear, by means of false keys, on Saturday night, and robbed of an assortment of jewelry, the value of which Mr. C. sets down at $5,000. They left no clue behind them.

On the same night, we learn, a store at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, was entered in a similar manner, and robbed of about $70.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A DOOMED CONVICT.—James Carroll, whose sentence of death for the murder of Policeman John Dunn, has recently been confirmed by the Supreme Court, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday, by stabbing himself with a fork. He did not injure himself seriously, however. He was put in irons to prevent a repetition of the attempt, and in that condition he now awaits the last terrible act in the drama of justice.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The farce of Caire vs. Rowe was taken up again yesterday, but, owing to the indisposition of a juror, was once more postponed—to Wednesday next. Nothing else worth mentioning was done.

RECORDER BRIGHT'S COURT.—Mrs. Catherine McDonald was yesterday sent before the First District Court for selling grog to slaves, in her grocery on New Levee street. She gave bail to appear.

Ralph Dulest, arraigned, with G. Clements, for furious buggy driving on St. Charles street, was sent before the First District Court for carrying the pistol which happened to be found upon him. He gave bail.

Ann Rose was arraigned on a charge of getting drunk on Sunday, on Rampart street, and striking her little son on the head with an axe. Examination fixed for the 28th; no bail.

John Murphy and William Campbell, arrested on New Levee street with a quantity of hats, shoes and pants, supposed to be stolen, were worldwomned for a month each.

Patrick Burke was arraigned on a charge of knocking down Bridget Burns, with a piece of plank, on Julia street, on the 20th inst., and smashing two of her chairs and two pieces of crockery. Fixed for the 28th; bail not given.

The same Patrick Burke was also charged with having given a to Thomas Stanton, at the same time and place, with the same piece of plank; Patrick O'Hara pulling him on that particular occasion. Fixed also for the 28th.

Mary Hines was arraigned on a charge of selling liquor to slaves in her establishment on Poydras street. Fixed for the 28th; bail not given.

Richard Hill was arraigned on a charge of assaulting and threatening John W. Young, mate of the steamer Southerner, and endeavoring to create a riot among the crew of that steamer. Fixed for the 28th; bail not given.

Peter Pearson was arraigned on a charge of beating and choking Nancy Mayfield in her own house, on Dryades street, and throwing a knife upon her with murderous intent, on Sunday night. Fixed for the 28th; bail not given.

John and Sarah Mahon were arraigned on a charge of breaking into Mary Gerson's house on Lafayette street, breaking her furniture and pitching it out of doors, and scalding her on the head with a stick of wood, on the 15th inst. Fixed for the 28th; bail given.

James McDullum, accused of pocket picking, was discharged. The examination of Pauline Decaring, alias Sonnar, on a charge of child-murder, was concluded, and the Recorder reserved his decision for to-day.

RECORDER RAMOS' COURT.—The following affidavits were lodged in this court yesterday:

By Marie Schidt, the divorced wife of J. P. Newman, charging him with beating, on accosting her of adultery before Justice Schweicher, in August last.

By Michael Henry, charging Mrs. Gardner with stealing a gold lion his residence at the corner of Bienville and the bigoy streets. By Wm. Wells, charging John Reid with stealing a clay lamp which he had in his possession. By Albert Beckman, charging Louis Greed with stealing clay lamps. By C. Christensen, charging Antonio somebody with stealing twelve copper pipes, worth $60, from the premises of Messrs. Richards & Taylor, in the parish of St. Charles. By Charles Pearce, charging Edward Ranger with stealing a saddle, two bridles, and a cloth, worth $50, from Dr. Delhian's stable at the corner of St. Louis and Basin streets, about three months ago.

By Edward Scandolah, charging Charles Schandolah with a breach of trust to the extent of $215; he having been entrusted with Fancy goods to that amount, for peddling, and failed to make a return.

By Rosa Pee—an old man of eighty—charging James Fulhouse, a lawyer, with libel, in stating in a brief submitted by him to the Supreme Court that he (Rosa Pee) had received more of his alimentary pension from his two sons than was due; that he had kept those sons out of their fortune ($900) left to them by their mother, for twenty five years; that he never paid a cent for the support or education of his son Rosa Jr.; and that he was tenderly nursed by his aged wife and son's wife, and probably saved from death, during a recent severe illness, etc.

By James Carter, driver of a mail wagon, charging Peter Smith, a drayman, with tearing his shirt off his back, at the corner of Levee and Customhouse streets. By Emilie Moyers, charging Mrs. Amanda Robert with throwing pepper in her eyes and then jumping on her and beating her severely, in her own house on Burgundy street.

Warrants were issued in all the above cases. The only business put through by the Recorder was the overhauling of divers and sundry whisky-defying vagrants and gambling negroes.

RECORDER JACKSON'S COURT.—The only noteworthy assignment yesterday, was that of John Reisling, charged with having dangerously stabbed some unknown man, at the corner of Camp and Pleasant streets, on Saturday. He evinces no inclination to await further development.

☞ A learned writer, Dendy, says: "Dryden, to secure his brilliant visions of poetry, ate raw flesh; and Mrs. Radcliffe adopted the same plan. Green ate, and coffee, if we not sleep, induce dreaming. Baptista Porta, for procuring quiet rest and pleasing dreams, swallowed horse tongue after supper. Indigestion, and that condition which is termed a state of irritable stomach, constitute a more fruitful source of visions. The immediate or direct influence of repletion, in fatally affecting the sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is a proof of its power to derange the circulation of the brain and the mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion, may surely get relief from Hostetter's German Bitters, I said exclusively in this country by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, and by his agents. See advertisement.

☞ Hostetter's Bitters.—Since the award of numerous testimonials in favor of these celebrated Bitters, imitations have made their appearance, which are caution the public against, as they are represented to be the same in their medicinal effects as a tonic, for which properties a committee of physicians gave the above award. Dr. J. Hostetter's Bitters, as heretofore, stand unrivalled for their medical powers in giving strength and vigor to a debilitated constitution; and, during this warm weather, we would advise every family to keep a supply on hand. Children, as well as adults, will find the benefit of a trial. For sale by John Wright & Co., 21 and 181 Chartres st., and O. O. Woodman, corner Magazine and Octavia streets.

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